

SIEGE OF SANTIAGO.

Great Destruction of Life and Property Before the Spanish Surrender.

A concerted movement was inaugurated by the United States army and navy on Santiago last Sunday afternoon. The fleet lying off Aguadores, three miles east of Morro castle, began the bombardment of the city at that time. Notwithstanding that our ships had to fire at an extreme elevation and although the range was nearly five miles, the aim was so accurate that many shells fell in the city and set fire to it in four places. One shell struck St. Michael's church in which a quantity of powder and ammunition was stored and blew it to pieces.

During the bombardment from the sea the army extended its lines and drew in closer to the city, so that at noon Monday every road and trail leading out of the city was guarded, and the escape of the Spanish soldiers was impossible.

During the time the warships were bombarding Santiago Monday the batteries of artillery facing on the city shelled the Spanish entrenchments, and received but feeble response. American sharpshooters also sent in deadly fire and the Spaniards fell back to their last entrenchments, offering but little resistance. The Americans suffered no loss.

At noon Monday Shafter communicated by signal with Rear Admiral Sampson, requesting the latter to cease firing. Then the general sent General Wheeler into the Spanish lines under a flag of truce with a message to General Toral, the Spanish commander, reciting the fact that the American ships had given complete demonstration that they could throw shells into the city and destroy it, and that the American troops had the city completely sur-

rounded, and that 18,000 Spanish troops and Cuban citizens were starving to death at El Caney, and pointing out that our army had no means of feeding them. Shafter then demanded the unconditional surrender of the city and coupled this demand with the statement that unless Toral acceded, an assault upon the city both by the land and sea forces would be renewed at once. After several hours Shafter received a message from Toral to the effect that he had referred the matter to the Madrid government and would send his final answer as soon as he could receive his instructions from Madrid.

Off Juragua, July 12, via Kingston Jamaica, July 13.—All negotiations for the peaceful surrender of Santiago have ended in utter failure to-day, and the city must fall by the sword. Gen. Toral, the Spanish commander, finally and definitely refused to accept General Shafter's proposal for unconditional surrender, and the American army only awaits the word of its general to begin the final struggle.

SANTIAGO SURRENDERS.

Washington, July 14.—The adjutant general has received the following from Playa del Este: Have just returned from an interview with General Toral. He agrees to surrender on the basis of being returned to Spain. This proposition embodies all eastern Cuba from Acceraderos on the south to Sagua on the north, via Palma, with practically the fourth army corps. Commissioners meet this afternoon to definitely arrange terms.

SHAFTER,
Major General.

A. A. Long, the embezzling official in Phoenix is in jail. He cannot secure a bond of \$3,000, in consequence of which he will have to remain in confinement until the grand jury get through with him—at least that long.